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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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MISCELLANY.

THE GOLDSMITH OF WESTCHEAP. [CONTINUED.]

"That I will," returned the 'prentice. "Saints know I had liefer hammer by the day than spell the Chriscross-row for an hour, and far liefer welcome an outlandish man with my club than with my hand."

"Tis a good lad, after all," said the master, as he went out, "ay, 'tis a good lad, for he speaks like a worthy citizen."

But a few days passed away, & a new marvel was prepared for the wondering inhabitants of Westcheap. On de Rothing's shopboard, lately so bare, were placed six gold chains and two enamelled brooches, of such a delicate workmanship that a reluctant tribute of admiration was extorted even from the lips of the goldsmith of the Silver Unicorn. 'Tis an excellent workman," said he, addressing the alderman of the ward, who stood admiring these beautiful specimens of 'ye arte of ye goldsmythe," but I marvel who gave him the order."

"So do I," returned the alderman, "for de Rothing says they are quite unknown to him but they will bring the money and take them away to-night."

The goldsmith of the Silver Unicorn went his way, determined to give his 'prentice a pleasant taste of his cudgel, for his rudeness to men who seemed likely to prove such good customers, and the alderman entered de Rothing's shop, to order a gold chain of a similar pattern, and a parcel of gilt silver. The poor goldsmith, overjoyed at this second piece of good fortune, now really began to believe that prosperity was about to revisit his long deserted dwelling, and with grateful heart returned thanks to heaven.

The same evening de Rothing, wearied with the labors and anxiety of the day, had gone out to solace himself with that usual recreation of the Londoners at this period, a walk in the adjacent fields, leaving his daughter Sybilla (their altered fortunes not permitting them to retain a single domestic) in charge of the house. Suddenly there was a loud and peremptory knocking at the door, and Sybilla, cautiously opening it, perceived two men wrapt in large coarse mantles, who inquired if de Rothing were within. The answer in the negative seemed greatly to perplex them but, after some conversation, carried on in too low a tone to enable her to hear a single word, they demanded the chains and brooches, producing at the same time a purse, so well filled with marks and nobles, that might have purchased the whole stock of the shop twice over.

"I would we could see Arnold de Rothing," said the first, entering and closing the door, "for our errand brooks no delay, and the city is not the best place for us to surmount in—but what must we do?" continued he, addressing his companion; and again they commenced a low and earnest conversation, from time to time casting their eyes on the goldsmith's daughter, as though she were the subject of it.

At length, counting out the sum agreed upon for the chains and brooches, and placed them in his purse, the first speaker, in a voice and manner very different from his first address said, "Well, young maiden, ye must lead a merry life here, for ye have a goodly view of all the shows and ridings in Cheap. Didst see the Earl of Salisbury last tournament?" "tis said he went in gallant array—dost know him?"

"In sooth I do not: we have little pleasure in jousts or ridings," surprised at the abrupt and apparently unimportant question.

"Dost know the Duke of Exeter?—the Earl of Huntingdon?—surely ye must know him?"

"Truly, I know none of them save by name!" returned she.

"Nor your father! Surely so good a workman must have been often employed by them?"

"I know not whether my father knows them, but they never employed him," was her answer.

"Well, young maiden," said the first, resuming his commanding and haughty air, "ye seem discreet, so we must leave our errand with you—now, mark it well Bid de Rothing make twelve gold rings, each enamelled with this device; againt leted hand stretched out, and around it this motto, 'PREST A FAYRE.' Now bid you father keep counsel, and show the rings to no one, as he values our favor;" for tell him, if he be careful to our will he shall ere long see himself placed among the first of his fraternity. So remember, a gauntlet hand stretched out, and the motto, 'PREST A FAYRE.'

The speaker again closely muffled himself in his cloak, and taking the arm of his companion, with a haughty step departed. With a feeling of curiosity she could not resist, Sybilla watched the mysterious strangers until they were lost in the misty distance, when turning round, she perceived an old man in the

garb of a pilgrim close beside the door, apparently like herself gazing after them.

"Alas my fair maiden, ye little know the danger that threatens you," said he: and his solemn melancholy struck ominously on her ear.

"Danger?" replied she; "holy father, wherefore say ye so? Surely heaven hath sent these men to us;" and she glanced an emphatic look at the heap of gold that gleamed with such tantalizing brightness on the board.

"Ah! trust not the red gold when it shineth," continued he, in the same mild but solemn voice: "and yet how shall I give ye such counsel, when I well know how much ye lack money? Take then advice of me, and follow my bidding." Sybilla raised her eyes to the face of the pilgrim, anxious to scan his meaning. There was nothing in the countenance that betokened either fraud or deceit, while the kindly yet mournful expression with which he regarded her, gained greatly on the feelings of one, who, though so young, and already learned the bitter lesson, that friendly counsels and kind looks are seldom bestowed on the unfortunate. "Now be counselled by me," he continued; "ye recollect the twelve rings with the gauntleted hand, and the motto, 'PREST A FAYRE.' The astonished girl started at these words:—how could the pilgrim have become acquainted with this? The door had been closed the whole time the strangers were within, and they had spoken in so low a tone that it was utterly impossible for any one standing outside to have heard them. Apparently regardless of her wonder, the old man went on.

"Now, bid your father make thirteen rings, carefully and secretly as they ordered you; let them be left in readiness for these strangers: then do you take out the thirteenth, and convey it wherever I shall direct. Now take heed to this; for your father's safety depends on closely following my advice: take strict heed, and the blessing of heaven be on you!" Astonished at the strange events of the evening, and absorbed in vague conjectures, of impending danger, Sybilla mechanically bent her head and folded her arms to receive the pilgrim's benediction, but when she raised her eyes he was gone.

It was with those feelings of delight which his daughter had anticipated that de Rothing, on his returning, beheld the heap of gold; for the vague news that some unexpected good fortune had befallen him had reached the quick ears of his creditors, rendered them doubly importunate for payment, while the one to whom he owed most had that evening threatened to send him to Ludgate, unless he repaid two hundred marks by the morrow of St. Martin, to which little more than a fortnight was now wanting. With intense eagerness, therefore, even as the shipwrecked mariner seizes the rope on which his safety depends, or the dying man drains the chalice that is to restore him to life and health, did the friendless goldsmith listen to his daughter's account, and devoutly thank heaven that such good fortune had so unexpectedly been thrown in his way. Days passed on, the furnace smoked; de Rothing was evidently busily employed, and the neighbors looked anxiously for the result but in vain.

"Ye were right, Symond," said the goldsmith of the Silver Unicorn, "de Rothing is at his old trade of multiplying, and with his usual success, for we see nothing but smoke."

Well, whatever he be after, I'll find it out," replied the 'prentice. "St. Mary! I shall never rest till I know who these two men can be." It was in vain that, in pursuance of this laudable intention, Symond to the great loss of his master's time, was constantly standing at the door, or lingering about the conduit, hoping that chance might again throw in his way the two mysterious strangers.

Two weeks had elapsed, the thirteen rings were completed, but no one came for them. Martinmas drew near, and the short sunshine of de Rothing's prospects again became overclouded with fear. It now wanted but three days to the feast of St. Martin; and collecting all the money he possessed, which, however, did not amount to half the requisite sum, de Rothing set out in the evening to endeavour to propitiate his chief creditor, and obtain a farther extension of the time of payment. As though his mysterious visitants had watched for his absence, scarcely had he departed, when they entered and demanded the rings. Favored in her project by the absence of her father, Sybilla, securing the supererogatory one presented the twelve.

"We have more work for de Rothing," said the first, "but he must closely keep our counsel, for there will be somewhat of risk; though what of that? he shall be well paid: and we well know the need he hath of money; so bid him— But here his arm was caught with an expression of great anxiety by his companion, and the unfinished sentence

died away on his tongue. There was again a low and earnest conversation, at length producing his purse, the first speaker counted out a hundred marks, and pushing them towards the astonished girl, said, "You see, my fair maiden, we can well reward those who fulfil our bidding, so tell de Rothing to be ready; for ere long we shall need him."

The stranger departed, when, like their evil genius compelled to track their footsteps, or rather like some guardian spirit commissioned to watch over the friendless goldsmith and his daughter, the pilgrim appeared. "Follow my bidding, fear not, and waver not," said he, "but ere the bell summons to morning service to-morrow, take that ring to the chapel of St. Thomas on London Bridge; stand on the right, beside the second pillar, and give the ring to a man whom ye shall see holding a white greyhound by a red and blue leash."

"Alas, holy father!" said Sybilla, "'tis a perilous errand, and we are surrounded by dangers, how can ye ensure our safety?"

"My fair girl, I could well show ye how your father's only security lies in following my counsel," replied he, "but I may not—however by this ye may judge I know more about your concerns than you or even your father. Ye know he is gone to old Fizz Martin to pray his charitable forbearance for a few days; now that old usurer will dismiss him with hard words and an utter refusal—but afterwards, this very night, he will send a wondrous kind message, bidding your father use his own convenience, and pay him when he pleases. When ye find this, methinks ye will not fear to follow my counsel;" and then again repeating his directions, he retired.

All came to pass as the pilgrim had foretold; and, fully determined strictly to follow the council of one so much better acquainted with their affairs than herself, Sybilla, ere the thick darkness of a November morning had been wholly chased away by the struggling light, wrapped herself in her mantle, and quitting the house unobserved, took the back road to the bridge. Treading many an intricate passage, where the tall overhanging houses combined to prevent the admission of the little light already perceptible, and fording many a perilous stream, the united tribute of the neighboring springs and the neighboring sewers, she at length entered the beautiful little chapel of St. Thomas. It was empty, and taking her stand beside the second pillar, she anxiously awaited the arrival of the unknown object of her mission. In a little time a man leading a white greyhound by a blue and white leash, his hood drawn so closely over his face that but a very imperfect view could be obtained of his countenance, entered from the door leading to the river. She presented the ring, which the stranger narrowly examined, and commended her conduct, and assuring her that the danger which threatened her father, could only be averted by her giving him from time to time, such information respecting the two mysterious visitants and their proceedings, as chance may throw in her way, he departed, and Sybilla, with mingled feelings of hope and fear, returned home.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We give to our readers the following story which purports to be written by "Somebody & Co." Whoever this "Somebody & Co." may be, we have to say to him that if his story contained more of the narrative, less incident, and less of the tragic, together with a little more about Eliza, it would have been a very good story. It is evidently written by some one who has "beaten the sea;" and carries with it an air of truth, and sincerity, which makes it more interesting.

Portland Advertiser. THE FREEBOOTER. A TALE.

It was in the summer of the year 1815 when in company with two friends whom I shall designate by the names of William and Alonzo, and who, with myself were the only passengers on board. I sailed from Hull, in the ship Dart, Capt. Macon, for the Island of Jamaica. The ship was about 300 tons burthen, American built, a fast sailor, and formerly been a privateer, with excellent accommodations. We were not very fortunate in the captain. He was a rough sailor about 50 years of age, and was said to have killed his cabin boy on a former voyage "because he did not" (to use a sailor's expression) "jump up in a hurry to loose the fore royal."

For the first three days we had fine weather and fair winds, and the ship scudded gaily over the waves, under a croud of canvass. On the fourth day we had nearly cleared the channel, when the wind came round to the northward, and the clouds began to threaten an approaching storm. The captain refused to take in sail although the ship was nearly on her beam ends. About noon, the wind increased and blew away the upper light sails. The steering sails and

top-gallant sails were then taken in, the top-sails reefed, courses furlled, and everything done to make a snug ship. The wind meanwhile, increased, and shifted to east, before dark blew a perfect hurricane. All night the ship scudded on under close reefed topsails, and for the three succeeding days could carry no other sail.—On the fourth day the storm abated, and for the next three weeks we had very pleasant weather. At the end of that time, being nearly in the latitude of our destined port, we encountered another storm more terrible than the other. The ship lay too all night under a small sail set for the purpose. At intervals during the night the "booming sound of the minute gun" was heard above the bellowing of the storm, which told us of the vicinity of a wreck. A good watch was kept from our bows, to give information in case of the near approach of the wreck, which, at day break, was discovered under our lee quarter. She appeared to be a small armed schooner, was capsized, had lost her mainmast, while the crew to the number of twenty, were hanging on her bottom.

Our captain was below, but the sailing master, at the instigation of William and Alonzo, ordered the spencer and spanker to be set, and bore away for the wreck. When nearly within hail, the captain came up from the cabin, and seeing in what direction the ship was running, exclaimed, "who in hell gave orders for this?" "The blame falls on me," replied the sailing master. "And you shall have the full weight of it upon your own head," bellowed the captain, seizing a capstan-bar and dashing it at him. The blow proved effectual. It struck the unfortunate man upon the head, and fractured his skull, he reeled backward, struck the quarter-rails, and fell lifeless upon the deck.

"Villian," cried I, "you have murdered the man."

"Another word from you, and your fate is the same," cried he.

"This is not the first murder you have committed," said I; "crew help me in securing the murderer."

"Lay your hand on me and you are a dead man," he roared, "and take care you are not sewed in your hammock, to take a trip alone to Davy Jones' locker."

I was little inclined to provoke him, and was therefore silent.

We had by this time passed to leeward of the wreck, from whence the cries of assistance were piercing. Macon, quickly turned with an air of one suddenly recollecting himself, ordered the helm a-lee, and brought the ship under the lee of the wreck. The wind meantime, had decreased to such a degree that it now blew only a light breeze. The long boat was now ordered out, and soon the commander of the *Cornet*, (for so was the wreck called) was brought on board; the boat then returned, and brought off the crew. After some conversation, Macon returned and gave orders to hoist the guns of the pirate (for such the wreck proved to be) on board the ship. After getting her guns on board, and cutting away her masts she righted; after which, when several large boxes were brought on board, which we found to contain treasures, and all her ammunition, he made sail and stood east. The next day Macon called all hands aft, and declared to them his intention of turning freebooter, giving them their choice, either to join them, or take a leap overboard. They all chose the former. The crew now amounted to forty. They chose Mills, (the commander of the pirate) lieutenant, Macon being commander. They then sailed for the African coast, where they took several prizes. One day the cry of "Sail-a-head! Loose top gallant sails and royals, set flying jib and courses, out studding sails," was heard.—Soon a large ship was seen, with every yard of canvass set, flying before us, but being a heavy sailor we were soon up with her.

The ship was "cleared for action," and Macon sprang into the main-chains and hailed her. He was answered "ship Amanda, from Calcutta," when she in turn inquired "where from and where bound." Macon answered, "ship Bold Tar, from the seas," ordering them to heave to, down royals and top-gallant sails, haul up courses, and back main top-sails. The ship answered this order with a broadside, which killed three of the pirates and wounded five. After an action of nearly three hours the ship was taken. Among the prisoners was a young lady of the name of Eliza S—, who was ordered to take her lodgings in the cabin occupied by myself and friends. I now formed the resolution of defending her to the last. That night Macon entered to enquire for E., I told him she was under my protection, and he need not trouble himself. Your protection! cried he. "Boatswain, hang this fellow at the main yard to-morrow morning." He now withdrew, but soon returned, and attempted some liberties, when I

seized him, dashed him to the floor and stabbed him to the heart. I now silently opened the cabin window, and threw him into the sea. The cry of "a sail a stern" was now heard. Macon was called several times, but not appearing, Mills went aloft and after looking some time, cried out. "Clean heels and away! She's a British man-of-war, with a thumping tier of grinders, she'll be up with us in a brace of speeces."—All sail was now set, and although the Dart was accounted an excellent sailor when free and squared away, she was by no means so fleet when close hauled; and for once she had found her match. As long as daylight lasted the frigate gained, but night coming on the pirate tacked and stood west and thus escaped.

At 1 o'clock I went upon deck, stabbed the man at the helm, the only one on deck, assisted by my two friends, lowered the stern boat, into which we tossed some bread and water and two oars, handed Eliza in, and left the ship just in season to avoid discovery, for we had hardly proceeded 20 rods when we heard Mills call all hands to take in sail. We rowed all night, and were next morning picked up by the same vessel which chased us the night before. They now made sail and stood in the direction in which they expected to find the pirate. About nine in the morning she hove in sight. We neared them rapidly, and were already almost within cannon shot, when suddenly an order was given for taking in sail. The oxyeye, that sure indication of an equinoctial hurricane was now seen to windward. All sail was immediately furlled, except a close-reefed fore spencer; top gallant and royal masts sent down, flying jib-boom rigged in sprit-sail-yard set fore and aft, and every thing done to make a snug ship. The pirate mean while kept on under all sail, and was nearly out of sight. Suddenly a rushing noise was heard—our good ship yielded to the blast, and bore up into it again like a stately oak. Not so the pirate—the blast struck her, tore away her tall masts—she bowed, but rose not again. The storm was over in an hour, we ran down to the wreck of the pirate—she lay bottom up, and not one soul, or round her. The frigate now proceeded to England, where she arrived after a short and pleasant passage. I accompanied Eliza to her father's mansion—and at the end of three weeks, led her to the altar of Hymen, and returned to my friends with a young bride after an absence of fourteen months.

SOMEBODY & CO.

ALGIERS.—The following tributes are paid annually by different governments, to the Dey of Algiers: The two Sicilies, 24,000 hard dollars, & presents to the amount of 20,000; Portugal 24,000, and presents 20,000; Sweden and Denmark, in ammunition and other military stores 4,000, and on the renewal of treaties every ten years 10,000, besides consular presents. Tuscany pays no annual tribute, but gives a present of 25,000 on each change of consul; Sardinia, Spain, Hapover and Bremen, pay no annual tribute, but give presents which vary in amount but are generally large. The United States, England and France, pay no tribute, but bestow small consular presents; the Pope's dominions, and Austria, give neither tribute nor consular presents.

SICILIAN STATISTICS.—According to the last census, Sicily contains 1,780,000 inhabitants, of whom 300,000 are ecclesiastics, or persons living on ecclesiastical revenues. There are in this island, 1117 converts, containing 30,000 monks and 30,000 nuns. The nobility of this small population consists of six dukes, 217 princes, 217 marquesses, 2000 barons, and the same number of an order called gentlemen. In Palermo, the Population of which is only 150,000, there are 388 churches.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. The intelligence of the most stirring interest, is from France—that of the darkest and severest import, from England. For notwithstanding the glowing and impatient temperament of the liberal presses in the former country, and notwithstanding, also, the half-jeering remark of the Duke of Buckingham, in the debate in the House of Lords on the 18th ultimo, that "Sir John Sinclair had shown that, between 1688 and 1983 the country according to the predictions of some, had been twenty-two times bankrupt"—yet it is beyond all doubt the fact, that Great Britain is, at this moment, in a far more critical situation than France—that her population is suffering under an accumulated weight of misery, all but insupportable—and that the intolerable burthen cannot much longer be borne, unless means be devised to lighten it.—N. Y. Com.

Upwards of 400,000 dead letters were received at the General Post Office, at Washington, during the past year.

POLITICAL.

From the Portland Advertiser.
JEFFERSON—No. 6.

In my last it was stated that the Jacksonians in the Senate by the eight negatives, refused to accept the gubernatorial report, though two of their own number once assented to its principles and hesitated not to declare Mr. Hunton elected by the people.

This Messrs. Editors, justice compels me to say was a high-handed assumption of a tremendous responsibility. Since it was the refusal of eight men, of flesh and blood like ourselves, to carry into effect the commands of TWENTY THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN FREEMEN—the number that threw their votes for the Hon. J. G. Hunton It was Messrs. Megquier, Davee, Hutchinson, Hutchins, Dunlap, Hall, Ingalls, Steele, (8) vs. 23,314 citizens of Maine. True these gentlemen were senators, but they were only eight among the twenty, all of whom but for them would have been at the board—far from a majority when the whole state was represented. The house of Representatives believed Gov. Hunton elected by the people; a plurality of three hundred and twenty-four votes, over the opposing candidate, (Mr. Smith,) declared the same; Eight Republican Senators reiterated the fact; and even two of the Jackson eight proclaimed it an official document. Notwithstanding this host of testimony; this awful front of public opinion, the Jackson members, by an equality of votes—two of them having changed their opinions or to use the language of the day, having obtained "new light," breasted the will of the people—and refused to accept that report which they had been five days preparing, and four days debating—having previously determined as their conduct demonstrated to reject it from the first day of its appearance.

I dwell upon this part of the Legislative proceedings with peculiar emphasis, for even now, when the heat of party excitement is over, I cannot look back without indignation upon this unparalleled assumption of power by eight men. If these men had been renowned for their probity, like the venerable Senators who sat in the Roman Forum, then their opinions would have been more valuable. But who were these men? were they gods sent to earth? was their weight of character so overwhelming as to justify them in thus arraying themselves against the people?

Messrs. Editors, it is the province of the narrator to describe the actors of things as well as the acts themselves. Pardon me, then, if I touch upon the standing and worth of these Senators? They have so identified themselves with the last Legislature, that it is impossible to render them and their acts inseparable. What I am about to say, is with the spirit of good fellowship. I have no enmity with either.

Then who is Robert P. Dunlap, that proclaimed, when he was a candidate for Senator, "I am ready, both with time and money!" Is he a man of talents, of learning, of industry? have his opinions, in private life, more weight than those of his neighbors? has he done ought for his country, or for the State? ought for the public but to pension presses to put him into office? has he not turned every way in political life, and squandered his principles with the times? with sails always spread to catch the popular breeze—a minion of the junto; the minutest wheel in the great machine of corruption which they have erected? If his legal knowledge had been overpowered, if his standing at the bar had been elevated; if the people had looked upon him as a man of integrity, and had trusted and honored him for a long series of years—then his opinions might have stood with some effect in array with the people. But for Robert P. Dunlap—a man to whom the lowest of his fellow citizens would not surrender his opinion—a man who is looked upon with so much contempt in private life—for him to set himself up as one of the dictators of the earth, the arbiter of the destinies of the State,—the thought is ridiculous!

Now who is John L. Megquier, one of the eight dictators that played such pranks in our Legislature? The question is best answered in the blaze of "new light" that burst upon him so suddenly. For certainly, if a man's opinions change every two days, neither they, nor the man himself is worthy of a particular description. Such opinions are not to be valued from a lawyer, nor is any confidence to be placed in him who thinks one way, on day, and another way the next. The client will never consult so volatile an oracle. Here let it be remembered that I do not charge him with dishonesty in his opinions. I make this sacrifice, however, as a tribute to politeness, and to the dignity of the Press.

Mr. Ingalls, the other Senator for Cumberland, is a far more able man than either of his colleagues. His opinions on State constitutions, however, were always squared with his knowledge of the constitution of the human body. He dealt with the character of our liberties as with the frame of one of his patients. If it were too strong for him to adminis-

ter a dose of physic; if weak, a restorative; if stubborn, castigation; in short he seemed to consider it a real patient, which he was hired to tend at two dollars per day. So he would amputate limb after limb, if circumstances required,—anatomise and dissect the creature with all the gravity of the Doctor of Medicine over a subject furnished by grave diggers. His constitutional knowledge was the knowledge of anatomy. The bourn of his views, the town of Bridgton; the top of his ambition, to vote with his party. Yet with all these faults which unfit him for a Legislator, he was the ablest Jacksonian in the Senate—a commendation of which he will be ashamed, or else I have over-rated him.

Elder Hutchinson, who was a prominent actor, is terrible in strength of lungs—and were he not favored with a countenance forcibly indicative of something the people would call him a madman. Arguments he never had to support a position; declamation he hurled profusely at his adversaries; and small low wit was always at his disposal. Yet this man, whom half of his constituents pronounce "crazy," and whose acts as a Senator were often like a madman's, who would utter the veriest nonsense for hours—a man in whom even his own townsmen, as I see, do not place confidence as a town officer, was one of the omnipotent eight, who looked over the people, and frowned down their commands. He was one of the mighty men in Gath, the law-givers, people dictators who were on the point of disorganizing the government, throwing the reigns of order to the winds, with the whole State rudderless and unmanageable. It is an insult upon the majesty of democracy, that such men should ever be the people's rulers. Not a town in the State, no, nor a school district, that does not contain men every way more fitted than he—Jackson-men too, I will have the candor to say.

Mr. Steele ever had the ability to throw his yea and nay with the party, though some were so wicked as to doubt his ability to do this, provided he had not been assisted by the manner in which his name was arranged on the Secretary's roll—he being one of the last whose yea and nay were called for. Mr. Steele however, was one of the omnipotent eight that set at defiance the will of the people, and the constitution of the State.

Mr. Davee was one of the two Jacksonians, that reported Mr. Hunton elected by the people, and then voted against accepting his own report, having caught a ray of that "new light" with which the junto of Maine were illuminating the political horizon. The utmost reach of his power was to call for the "yeas and nays." The unfortunate location of his name on the roll, often troubled him, and on once occasion well nigh involved him in difficulty; for, as he was a party man and was determined to go with his party right or wrong, it was often difficult for him to tell on which side his yea and nay should be recorded. He needs no censure, and no commendation. It is enough to say he also was one of the omnipotent eight.

The ill-health of Mr. Hutchins may be some excuse for his subservience to party. A man whose body is enfeebled is not often mighty in mind. He always voted with his party right or wrong. He never flinched in the sternest trials, nor even in driving his fellow Senators from the Senate Board, when President Hall had created a minority by driving a portion of the Senators from the Board.

President Hall last not least, was an ignorant, glib-natured, clever, imbecile old man, as honest as he knew how to be. He loved money, and therefore wanted to be Governor and President of the Senate, not that he cared for the honor, or the influence. He had no opinions of his own, and therefore ought not to be considered one of the Eight, but a sort of automaton, whom Mr. Dunlap his right-hand companion at the Senate Board pulled which way he pleased.—Mr. Dunlap is accountable for the conduct of President Hall; and it is wrong to blame the axe, that inflicts the blow, and to let the wielder pass uncensured.

I have been thus particular in describing these men because I wished my fellow-citizens to know who those individuals were, that produced so much difficulty in the Legislature. I desire them to see their moral influence in society, their estimation with the people, the value of their opinions in private life. A democracy like ours raises no man above the people. Senators are only our servants, elected to perform our commands. Then weigh the estimation in which these men as individuals are held, with the tyranny they were guilty of in the Senate Chamber. See democracy prostrated by their decisions; see the whole body politic palsied by their acts, the governmental machine stopped and triggered by their movements as by a dead weight; see them even when driven from one point fleeing to another, clinging to disorganization as their only hope with the grasp of dying partisans—ever rejecting all propositions to do business, and ever united in protracting the length of the session.

Not a State in the American confederacy can parallel such high-handed measures. The Oligarchies of Venice and Genoa now and then tell us such tales.

The convulsions of the French Revolution, when the revolutionary caldron was boiling over with insignificant tyrants, are full of such incidents; but the annals of no American State tell us, when and where Eight men, mortals like all of us, were able to palsy the will of 23,314 freemen; to violate the constitution of the State in so doing—and to hurl defiance in the teeth of the majority of their own body, by declaring Senators not elected, whom the people (Mr. Usher for instance) had declared elected, whom the Secretary of State had introduced as elected, and whom the House had recognised as Senators of Maine.

It may be, Messrs. Editors, that I am too warm in my censures, I am not conscious of any illiberality—but if there was ever an act tyrannical in its nature and fit for despotism alone it was the rejection of Mr. Usher, and one of the other Senators, whom the Senate and House and Governor had considered elected. Believing this to be an act in defiance of all Republican principles, an unlawful, arbitrary assumption of power, I have dwelt on it with length as its importance demanded. I shall not often indulge myself in generalities, for facts of deeper import thicken around me as I proceed.

JEFFERSON.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 11.

REMOVAL.

The office of the OBSERVER is removed to new building erected by Mr. E. P. Beal, a few rods west of the Hat Manufactory of Mr. Daniel Young, where those of our subscribers who take their papers at the office will please to call for them in future.

"PURITY."

There is much said and written on the subject of the rejection of the nomination of Isaac Hill of N. Hampshire, to be second Comptroller of the Treasury, by the Senate. It appears that he was rejected by a vote of 33 to 15. In order to give our readers a just view of his character we transcribe the following article into our paper, from the American Advocate, a respectable paper printed at Williamstown, Mass. "Since the time of his rejection," says the Advocate, "we have examined a great number of papers, some of them in favor and some opposed to the National Administration, and they all, with one solitary exception, speak of the rejection of Isaac either as a meritorious act, or as a matter which excites no surprise. The exception is the Pittsfield Sun, which says, 'the rejection of a man so pure, so irreproachable, was perfectly astonishing to us.' O tempora! Isaac Hill called pure!! when the Selection of his own town publicly posted him as a *wilful and malicious liar*! three weeks successively! and which statement neither Isaac nor any of his partisans ever dared to contradict, because it could be proved by more than three hundred responsible witnesses!! Is Isaac to be held up as 'irreproachable,' when a Jackson member of Congress publicly declared in the hall of the House of Representatives that 'the very mention of his name in that place was an insult offered to the honor of the House!' Are the citizens of Berkshire County to be told, in sober earnest, that such a man is 'pure' while at the same time they are told that 'Daniel Webster is corrupt?' We presume the assertion of Isaac's 'purity' was not made to be believed; and that if the 'honorable' editor who made it should be called to an account, he would plead, as on a former occasion, that 'his own character and that of his paper was too well known to have any effect on the public mind.'

The people of Maine should be on their guard when such contemptible falsehoods are palmed off upon them as are now practised by the editors of every Jackson paper in this State. Can any unprejudiced and reflecting man believe the assertions made by them in regard to the purity of the character of so notorious a 'LIAR' as Isaac Hill? whom John Randolph pronounced two years since on the floor of Congress as an 'infamous blackguard.' The N. H. Patriot, the paper conducted by Mr. Hill before his appointment, contains a letter from Washington, which was copied into the Jeffersonian of last week, on the subject of Mr. Hill's rejection by the Senate. The writer after reciting Mr. Hill's political life, commencing twenty years back, and bestowing upon him the most fulsome praise, says—

"Yet is Mr. Hill rejected! By whom? Was it by Adams men in a moment of accidental power? No; they had not the strength. He is fallen in the house of his friends. The enemies of all that is pure and talented in this administration have found allies among its professed friends. Men of the South who have always considered the democracy of the North as their natural allies, have turned upon, and destroyed their friend and supporter. Even the Georgians, whose principles Mr. Hill defended when almost every other tongue was mute, are said to have been conspicuous in this act of political murder. I assure you sir, on my own personal knowledge, that the President has entire confidence in Mr. Hill, and looks upon his rejection as a blow aimed at himself."

Thus it appears that the opposers of the present administration were not alone in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Hill, but that his own party, disgusted that Gen. Jackson should nominate so abandoned a person, have turned a-

gainst him and thrust him out. Well may the President think 'this a blow aimed at himself.' Yes, this blow prognosticates that Jackson and his proscription is now standing upon the brink of a political precipice, from which he will, ere long, be precipitated, to rise no more?

The opinion that there is now prowling about Boston, Salem and vicinity, receives new confirmation every day. By accounts from Salem it appears that on Tuesday evening 27th ult. as two gentlemen were riding from that town to Wenham, in a chaise, they were assailed by three men on foot, one of whom seized the horse's bridle, while one of the others attempted to snatch a trunk from the chaise, the third standing by, apparently to assist as occasion might offer. When the villain laid hold of the trunk, the gentleman driving gave him a blow on the side of the head with the butt end of his whip, which staggered him and made him retreat from the chaise. The other gentleman, fortunately, being provided with a sword cane, made a thrust at the fellow who approached on his side, and sprung out of the chaise and attacked him. Unfortunately the villain made his escape by jumping over a wall, and running across a piece of woods—the others following in the same direction. Almost every mail brings us intelligence of similar outrages.

The Jackson papers seem to have been much elated with what they considered a glorious triumph of Jacksonism in Rhode Island; but the truth is creeping along about the election in that State. The Jacksonites have been defeated instead of being victorious. The Jackson Senate of last year has been turned out, and a National Republican Senate has been elected. The name of Governor Fenner was on the tickets of both parties. Thus it will be seen that instead of this splendid achievement of Jacksonism, it turns out to be a victory like that in Connecticut.

THE ARIEL.

The first number of the Ariel vol. 4 has been received at this office. The Ariel is a semi-monthly literary Gazette, published in Philadelphia by Edmund Morris, on a large royal sheet, on a quarto form, on entirely new, and handsome type, at \$1.50 per year in advance. It contains a large collection of original and selected pieces of an interesting and amusing nature which are calculated to gratify the minds of all those who are fond of rational amusement. This number is accompanied with an elegant engraving of the beautiful village of Aurora, situated on the eastern shore of the Cayuga Lake, in the State of New-York.

It will be recollected by the people in this vicinity, that in March last a young man by the name of Charles B. Mason was taken up and convicted of running away with a horse and chaise which he hired in Portland, and brought to this place and sold to Mr. Stephen Cummings of this town, and carried to Portland to be committed to prison. By an account from the Portland Courier of the 6th inst. it will be seen that he had his trial last week before the Supreme Court, and that his sentence has been suspended till the next term of the Court—the account will be read with interest.

We were in the Supreme Court a short time yesterday morning, when a case came up which excited considerable interest. The door opened, and two officers and the jailer came in, bearing in a chair a young man, whose quivering nerves, and trembling limbs, and pale and changing countenance, showed that he was undergoing no ordinary degree of suffering. A physician attended holding one of his legs in a horizontal position, which was bound round with thick bandages. On inquiry we learnt while in prison a few days since, being without fire and rather chilly, he wrestled or scuffled for exercise with a fellow prisoner, and had the misfortune to dislocate his ankle, and fracture the bones & lacerate the muscles to such a degree, as to cause the most excruciating suffering and endanger the loss of his limb.

Not being in a condition to appear at the criminal's bar, the prisoner's chair was placed in the isle. The Clerk read the indictment found against him by the grand jury, charging him with carrying off a horse and chaise in March last from Portland with the felonious intent of keeping it from the owner, he having hired it to go a short distance. The Clerk closed with the usual inquiry; "Charles B. Mason, what say you to this indictment are you guilty thereof or not guilty?" "Guilty," responded the prisoner in a low and tremulous tone. It was too low to be heard across the Court-house, and the Clerk repeated the question. "Guilty," repeated the prisoner, with a tear in his eye, a quiver on his lip, and a tinge of shame on his cheek. Here Mr. Deblois addressed the court as counsel for the prisoner.—He said the prisoner plead guilty to the indictment, and he only wished to state to the court some circumstances in palliation of the offence.

This young man, who now appeared in such unfortunate circumstances before the court, came here last winter from a neighboring State, where he had very respectable relatives, and where he had himself been well brought up and sustained a fair character. He had no doubt this was his first offence, and he had every reason to believe it would be his last. The story of his misfortune as this. He came to this place, and was going still further eastward in pursuit of employment as a machinist in iron work. He had not been here long

when he fell in the way of a set of wolves in human shape, who prowled about this town seeking whom they may devour. Their eyes fell upon this unfortunate young man, or rather upon his purse, and perceiving that he had a little money, they grappled to him, and lugged him away to their gambling haunts. There they strip him of his last dollar, and turned him out penniless upon the world.

He hired a horse and chaise to go a few miles out of town. He went to the place proposed and returned to town. He came within a few rods of the stable where he received the horse and chaise. But fearful that he had not money enough to pay for the use of them, and mortified, ashamed, and half distracted, he yielded to a sudden temptation to turn about and flee into the country.—He was overtaken about fifty or sixty miles from here. When the officer arrived at the house where he had stopped, he had sufficient notice and time to escape, but refused to go. Gave himself up voluntarily into the hands of justice, exhibiting lively feelings of penitence, and said he felt better after he was arrested, than when the undivulged crime was preying upon his conscience.

These being the simple facts in the case, he thought the prisoner had some title to clemency from the court; for the burden of the crime must rest on the shoulders of the unprincipled gamblers who led him astray, and the burden of the punishment ought to fall upon them too. While he was up, Mr. Deblois said he would mention another case of this gambling robbery, which had come to his knowledge. It was of an Englishman who came here from the Provinces at the eastward of us. These ravenous harpies discovered that he had a few hundred doubloons with him, and they immediately clutched him, hurried him away to one of their secret haunts, and took from him every doubloon and half doubloon he had in the world, and then turned him into the streets to help himself as he could.

Mr. Neal stated to the court that two similar cases had come to his knowledge and that he commenced taking measures to bring the offenders within the pale of the law, but that the injured parties compromised with them and he could obtain no evidence. Mr. Greenleaf mentioned a case of similar transaction, where an inexperienced young man was taken into an open shed, and under the cloak of gambling, robbed him of his possessions almost in the face of the town.

These recitals produced a strong sensation upon the court, and the whole audience. The court unanimously and strongly urged it as the duty of all officers and citizens to exert themselves to seek out these gambling haunts, and bring the offenders to justice, that society may be protected from their depredations. The Attorney General expressed the same sentiment, and wished that names might be given to him.

The court evidently appeared disposed to favor the prisoner, under these circumstances, as much as the law and a due regard to a proper administration of justice would permit. His sentence was suspended till the next term of the court.

THE MURDER.

On Sunday morning last, two individuals, (brothers) belonging to Danvers, one to Marblehead, and one to Lynn, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. WHITE, and committed to the gaol in this town. The Grand Jury of the County, which was dismissed last week, at Ipswich, by Judge PUTNAM, met again yesterday to investigate the charges, and several individuals of this and other towns were summoned to testify in the case.

We do not feel at liberty, while the case is before a jury, to detail the circumstances which led to the arrest of these individuals. They are such as will probably lead to the finding of a bill of indictment against them, and ought not to come before the public in such a form as to diminish at all the chance of the prisoners for a fair trial.

The public owe a large debt of gratitude to the Committee of Vigilance, for the secrecy, prudence and zeal, with which they have labored to elucidate this horrible mystery. With an energy that has never tired, with a boldness that has never shrunk, and with a sagacity not to be misled, they have pursued their toilsome duties to this result. However the case may terminate, of the individuals now in confinement, it will be allowed by all, that the committee have done every thing that such a body could do, and more than was thought possible at the time of their appointment.—Salem Gazette

APPOINTMENTS.—From Washington we learn that the Senate spent a considerable part of Tuesday last in Executive business, and that, after considerable opposition, the nomination of Nash Legrand, Navy Agent at Norfolk, was confirmed. The rumor that Mr. D. D. Broadhead had been nominated to succeed Mr. Harris in the Navy Agency here, is confirmed, and the rumor that Amos Kendall and M. M. Noah would be rejected, seems to have acquired additional strength.—Boston Courier.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

In Senate, April 28th, the following resolutions, offered the previous day by Mr. Holmes, were taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the People, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

Resolved, That the removals from office by the President since the last session of the Senate, seem, with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution. Wherefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices, of the officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for each removal.

Mr. Holmes rose and addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of the resolutions; after which Mr. Grundy, without comment, moved to lay them on the table, which motion was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 24—Nays 21.

In the House, 29th, the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road subscription bill, appropriating \$150,000, passed, 102, to 86. About \$40,000 have been subscribed for this road in Kentucky. The bill relating to the collection of import duties (to which Mr. McDuffie's proposed reduction is an amendment) was taken up, and that gentleman made an addition of two hours to his speech in conclusion.

The American Farmer makes the following comparison between mules and horses. First. A good mule will do as much work on a farm as a horse, while he retains his strength. But a mule will last, on the average, twice as long as a horse. The horse liable as he is to disease is rarely fit for effective service after he has been employed twelve years; while a mule will, as frequently, wear for twenty-four. Secondly. There is a great difference between the quality & quantity of food required by both animals. The horse must be more or less supplied with grain during the whole year, or he will become thin and unfit for the hard labor; while the mule can subsist in summer on grass alone; and in winter, when not worked, can feed on hay without losing his health and strength. From four to eight ears of Indian corn at each meal, are sufficient for a mule when regularly worked; while a horse will eat nearly double that quantity. Thirdly. A mule need not be shod oftener than once a year, during the season of ice; while the horse requires shoeing four times; making a saving on the farrier's bill alone of \$2 62 1-2 a year, for each animal. He observes further, that from actual experiment, the total expense of feeding and shoeing a horse annually, is found to be forty-four dollars, whereas a mule will cost but twenty-two.

MORE FORTUNES.—The glad tidings of a great fortune, the rightful heirs of which are all Americans, has been circulated during the week. As the story goes, and we have taken some pains to ascertain its correctness, an old lady emigrated to this country from Holland some eighty or a hundred years since, who became the rightful heir of a large estate in Amsterdam. An advertisement to this effect failed to reach her descendants, and in default of any claimant, the government took the property under their care, and have nursed and increased it, till it is said to exceed two millions of dollars in value. There are several squares in Amsterdam included in the whole, besides other valuable matters. The worst of best, as our readers please, of the matter, is yet to be told—the old lady left several children, and these, like good citizens, have obeyed the injunction to increase and multiply, till they have arrived to the number of about two hundred, among whom, if the Dutch Ambassador's opinion proves correct, this handsome estate will shortly be divided. Most of the heirs are residents of New Jersey, and belong to the Society of Friends.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—Another attempt has been made to set fire to the city of Mobile. On the 5th inst. early in the evening, some movements were discovered about the kitchen of a Mr. Acre, that led them to suspect an attempt at robbery was meditated, and on entering an adjoining apartment a trunk was discovered open, and the floor was smoking. Mr. Acre and some members of his family were called to the scene and were there but a few moments, when a tremendous explosion took place—one of the ladies was thrown with

great violence across the kitchen, and one of the negroes very severely injured. There had been a quantity of powder, supposed to be four or five pounds, placed under the kitchen, and a train leading to it fired by a slow match. The fire was immediately extinguished. *Salem Gazette*.

A GOOD IDEA.—The repetition of crimes and robberies, and the roaming about of State Prison convicts, being the topics of conversation, a gentleman, distinguished for the reach of his mind, observed the subject was of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the nation: and he suggested the expediency of negotiating with Great Britain for the privilege of transporting our rogues to Botany Bay, and sending an annual frigate out to land them there. The project is worthy of consideration, and we should thus be effectually, permanently, and economically, relieved from the depredations of the incorrigible desperadoes, who infest our States. *Boston Gazette*.

EXPEDITON.—A passenger in the steam-boat Connecticut on a trip to Boston last week, as a proof of the accommodation and facility afforded by the Connecticut for intercourse with Boston, states to us that after a passage of twelve hours and twenty-five minutes to Boston, he proceeded to Salem and transacted business at that place, returned to Boston, purchased a lot of goods, stepped on board the Connecticut and arrived here after an absence of only 46 hours, having travelled in that time by water and land about 275 miles. *Daily Courier*.

RETORT.—Mr. Forsyth, in his speech the other day in the Senate, on the Indian subject, said,—"Georgia will have the penalty of her bond—even to the pound of flesh!" To which Mr. Sprague of Maine, happily replied—"Georgia shall have her bond fulfilled—but the cutting of the pound of flesh—there's the rub! She must take care that no blood be drawn!"

MYSTERIOUS.—A cask was picked up in the Bay, just below Fort La Fayette on Thursday, which upon examination, was found to contain the bodies of three persons, (two males and one female) with their heads and feet cut off! Mr. James Church, the coroner at the Narrows, held an inquest over the bodies, but we have not heard the result. *N. Y. Sentinel*.

ROBBING THE GRAVE.—The Woodstock (Vt.) Observer states, that the body of a female was disinterred from a graveyard in that vicinity, on Monday week. Four students belonging to the Woodstock Medical Institution, suspected of having been concerned, had been arrested, and two of them bound over for trial. The others were discharged.

In a picture of Lafayette landing at Cincinnati, by Mr. Hervier, a western artist, is introduced a portrait of Mr. Wyeth, who aided in destroying the tea in Boston harbour, and who died at Cincinnati last summer; and another of a German woman who gave Lafayette, as he came out of the prison of Olmutz, a cup of milk and a three franc piece, and who was one of the multitude assembled at Cincinnati.

CONNECTICUT RIVER. The Springfield Republican says, the citizens of that town were on Thursday last, greeted with a novelty never before seen there. A schooner of about one hundred and fifty tons, having passed Enfield Falls, went up to the town under full sail.

Importation of Corn. On Thursday last upwards of fifteen thousand bushels of corn arrived here from southern ports in 7 different vessels. Importation during the week about twenty-seven thousand bushels. And during the month of April between sixty and seventy thousand bushels.—*Daily Courier*.

The Pennsylvania "Statesman" of April 7, contains an account of the amount of postage charged to each member of the Legislature, during the session which terminated on that day, and to be paid by the Commonwealth. The sum total, "as far as returned," is six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and 92 cents!

A reward of five thousand dollars is offered in New York for information which shall lead to the recovery of a Prussian brig called the Christian, which sailed from Laguira on the 27th February, 1829, for Hamburg, with a cargo of coffee, and has not been heard of. It is thought probable she was captured by pirates.

We understand that the President of the United States intends visiting the eastern States in the course of the summer, and will extend his visit as far north as the lakes.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Green Peas were sold a few days since in Norfolk market at eight dollars per bushel.

It is said that arrangements are to be made, by which the mail will be carried from New York to New Orleans in ten days.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY NOTICE.

THE OXFORD MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION met in Norway Village on Thursday, February 25, 1830, according to adjournment.

After individually expressing their views in relation to the importance of observing and promoting temperance, and to the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating agents, the association voted to appoint a committee of three persons, viz. Dr. JACOB TEWKSBURY, REV. BARROWS, M. D. and Dr. J. S. MILLETT, to confer with the executive committee of the Oxford County Temperance Society, in designating a person to deliver an address at their next annual meeting to be held at Waterford on Wednesday the seventh day of July next.

The committee conferred and appointed the Rev. CARLTON HURD, of Fryeburg, to officiate on the occasion, who is expected to pronounce an address on the subject of temperance at their next annual meeting, at the time and place before mentioned. NAT'L. GRANT, Sec'y. Norway Village, Feb. 25, 1830.

The Medical Temperance Association and the Oxford County Temperance Society will meet in the Congregational Meeting-house in Waterford on the day assigned, at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.

THE Oxford Medical Association will meet at Smith's Inn, Norway Village, on Thursday the TENTH of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of adopting such By-Laws, electing the necessary Officers, and transacting any other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested.

Gentlemen Physicians of the County, who have not as yet attended the meetings of the Society are respectfully requested to attend as above. May 11th, 1830. 4w 36

RUFUS F. BEAL, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.



WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Shop (up stairs) in the building recently erected by Ezra F. Beal, in Norway-village, where he intends to carry on the SHOE MAKING BUSINESS. Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Lasting, Walking and Dress Shoes, made in the best style, at as cheap a rate as can be done elsewhere. Also, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made in a style which cannot fail to suit.

Boots and Shoes repaired in a faithful manner at short notice. R. F. B. hopes, by faithfulness, punctuality, and attention to his business, that he shall merit a share of the public patronage. Norway-village, May 4, 1830.

OXFORD COUNTY TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that taxes have been assessed by order of the Court of Sessions for the County of Oxford on the following described Townships or Tracts of land in said County of Oxford, viz:

Township No. 1, 1st Range, A. D.	1828—6,77
same,	1829—7,52
Township No. 1, letter A,	1827—8,00
same,	1828—8,00
same,	1829—8,89
Township No. 2, letter A,	1827—8,69
same,	1828—8,69
same,	1829—9,66
Township No. 2, 1st Range,	1829—7,47
do do 3, 1st do	1829—9,96
do do 2, 3d do	1829—7,11
do do 4, 4th do	1829—7,82
do do 2, 2d do	1828—7,03
same,	1829—7,82
Township No. 7,	1827—6,71
same,	1828—6,71
same,	1829—7,47
Andover surplus, west,	1826—3,02
same,	1827—3,35
same,	1828—3,35
same,	1829—3,73
Township letter D,	1823—6,25
same,	1829—6,94
Township No. 5, 3d Range,	1828—6,93
same,	1829—7,70
Township No. 5, 2d Range,	1829—9,54

Now, therefore, the proprietors or owners of said Townships or Tracts of Land, are hereby notified, that, unless said taxes and incidental charges are paid within six months from the date hereof, warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said County, requiring him to make sale of said lands according to the directions of the law in such cases made and provided. HENRY RUST, Treasurer of said County. Norway, May 4, A. D. 1830. 3w 45

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BELL'S Treatise on the Teeth, a new and valuable work containing eleven plates; McCulloch on Remittent and Intermittent diseases; Barton's Medical Botany, a very splendid work containing fifty plates.

Also, volumes 1 and 2 of the Encyclopædia Americana, a popular dictionary of arts, sciences, literature, history, and politics, brought down to the present time and including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon—edited by Dr. Francis Lieber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth, Esq. to be completed in twelve large volumes, octavo, price to subscribers, two dollars and a half each—the cheapest work ever published in the United States.

Benjamin's System of Architecture, new edition; Nicholson's operative Mechanic, with one hundred plates; Complete Millwright, new edition; the Divinity of Christ, an Unitarian Tract, price 5 cents; a Dialogue on some of the causes of Infidelity, price 4 cents; with a complete assortment of Unitarian publications.

ASA BARTON, Agent. May 1st. 3w 45

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

DR. JONATHAN S. MILLETT WOULD inform the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has removed from his former stand to NORWAY VILLAGE, at the house of Capt. Amos Millett. Norway, April 19, 1830. 44 3

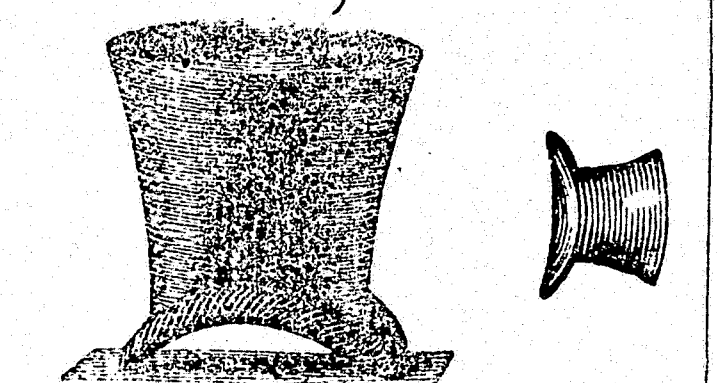
MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber the following Medicines, which are warranted to be of the first quality, viz:—

Opium—Jalap—Ipecac—Picro—Tartar Emetic—Tartaric Acid—Nitric Acid—Red Lavender—Castor Oil—Cantharides—Camphor—Oil Cinnamon—Oil Lemon—Oil Anise—Oil Bergamot—Oil Cummin—Balsam Capaiva—Aloes—Gum Galbanum—Gum Arabic—Quassia—Senna—Pink Root—Sugar Lead—Magnesia—Cream Tartar—Litharge—Anise Seed—Red Precipitate—Nut Galls—Otter—Blue Vitral—Indelible Ink—Dean's Rheumatic Pills—Jewett's Vegetable Pills—Jewett's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's Stomach Plasters; Pulmonary Balsam; German Elixer, a most valuable medicine for colds and coughs; Thompson's Eye Water; Opodeldoc; Epsom Salts; Corrosive Sublimate; Huxham's tincture of Bark; Oil of Spike; Oil of Rose-mary; Squills; Balsam of Life; Brown's Drops for Pitts; Balm of Egypt; Restorative Elixer; British Oil; Pile Ointment; Headache Snuff; Spring's Rheumatic and Bone Paste, a most powerful remedy for Rheumatic complaints—with a great variety of Patent Medicines, some of which are truly valuable, and all of which are warranted genuine.

Persons who wish to purchase the true and genuine patent medicines, will do well to recollect that they are not sold by Pedlars, and that for the most of them the subscriber is the only Agent for selling them in this County. ASA BARTON. Norway, April 23. 44 3

HATS, HATS.



THE subscriber offers for sale at his Old Establishment in Norway Village, at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of HATS of every fashion and quality, as cheap as can be purchased in Portland for Cash, and warranted as good.

CONSISTING OF Men's Black NAP T HATS, from \$1.75 to \$5.00. A large assortment of DRAB HATS—Men and Boy's FELT HATS, very cheap—Children's DRAB FELT HATS, and Low Crown Drab Felt Hats.

All persons indebted to the subscriber over one year's standing, are requested to settle the same by the last of May next, as he is in immediate want of money. DANIEL YOUNG. Norway Village, April 20, 1830. 43 6w

ASHES! WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goods, the other half CASH.

N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June. INCREASE ROBINSON. Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where has been received, Mixture BROAD-CLOTHS, "cheap" BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap"!! Mixture CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap"!! CAMBLETS and PLAIDS, "Dog cheap"!! BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap"!! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap"!! SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap"!! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em"!! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!! Also, TICKETINGS, cheaper than ever!! SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough"!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"!! "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly." WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. May 11.

WILLIAM GAINES, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Norway Village, where, by assiduity and style, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction. All work entrusted to his care is warranted to fit the customer, workmanship inferior to none in Maine, punctually delivered at the time specified, and prices of work unusually low.

N. B. He has made arrangements to receive the latest and most approved Fashions from New York and Boston, every six months.

Particular attention will be paid to Cutting Garments, and on the most reasonable terms.

All garments not made to fit may be returned and the money will be paid therefor.

Norway Village, April 19, 1830. 41

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors and owners of the following Shares in the Capital Stock in Rumford Bridge in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following shares, on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge. Dated May 11th, June 22, and October 3d, A. D. 1829, viz:

No. Shares.	Tax. \$ cts.	No. Shares.	Tax. \$ cts.
6	34,50	42	25,50
12	28,00	43	12,48
15	16,66	46	1,06
17	25,50	47	25,50
20	21,09	48	35,50
30	3,77	50	25,50
31	25,50	51	29,51
33	11,69	53	25,50
34	25,50	55	2,07
35	25,50	56	5,38
37	25,50	60	35,50
38	14,63	63	25,50
49		67	18,90
40	23,13	72	31,00

Unless said Assessments and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, the said shares will be sold at Public Vendue at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Solomon Crockett, in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

P. C. VIRGIN, Treasurer. April 14, 1830. 3w 43

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—MEXICO.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of the following lots and parts of lots of Lands situated in the Town of Mexico and County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for State, County, and Town taxes for the year 1829, and for deficiency of Highway taxes of the year 1828 in the respective sums as follows, viz:

Range.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Taxes 1829.	Deficiency of Highway taxes 1828.
A. Howland,	2	9 100	50	cts 150	
S. Small,	3	10 100	100	70	
Holmans,	4	5 75	50	70	
do	5	8 100	50	70	
do	7	9 100	25	35	
S. Small,	7	15 100	50	70	
Holman,	7	18 100	20	38	
S. Small,	8	8 50	15	21	
Holman,	8	16 100	30	42	
Hovey,	8	18 100	30	42	57
Holman,	4	18 100	175	74	
do	4	19 75	150	210	
do	5	19 100	150	210	
Unknown,	8	11 100	20	50	
do	5	7 100	50	75	
do	6	8 100	25	38	
do	8	19 100	25	38	

The subscriber will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the dwelling house of Peter Trask, in said town of Mexico, on Saturday the FOURTEENTH day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, and necessary intervening expenses, if no person shall appear on or before said time to discharge said taxes & costs. HUMPHREY M. EATON, Collector of Mexico for 1829. Mexico, April 12, 1830. 3w 43

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the subscriber, or stolen, last fall, a horned ewe SHEEP, minding sized—marked with a hole in the left ear—at a distance resembling a ram. If any person has taken up said sheep and will acquaint the subscriber, so that said sheep may be found, shall be amply paid for their trouble and expense. JOHN ROWE, Jr. Oxford, April 14th. 1830. 3w 45

LOOKING GLASSES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT T. TOLD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern. Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

WHEREAS my wife, Mary, on the 18th of February 1829, left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting, since that date, will be paid by me. JONATHAN HALL. Norway, April 10, 1830. 3 43

POETRY.

ON THE SICKNESS OF A FRIEND.—Selected.
Shall fond expectation lean on earthly friends,
Since earthly friends, alas! are born to die;
And disappointment waits, and grief attends
The best, the dearest joys below the sky?

Why with this wretched, this deluded heart
So fast to earth's uncertain comforts cleave?
'Tis but to cherish pain, to treasure smart,
And teach the unavailing sigh to heave.

Great source of good, attend my plaintive cries
My weakness with indulgent pity see,
And teach this restless, anxious heart to rise,
And centre all its hopes and joys on thee.

Then should my dearest earthly comforts die,
Should every friend (distressing tho't) depart;
My refuge, my unfeeling friend on high,
Will never, never leave this trembling heart.

Should sorrow like a whelming deluge roll,
And gloomy death appear on every wave;
Then hope's best anchor, shall sustain my soul,
And faith shall rise and triumph o'er the grave.

Then shall I meet my much lov'd friends above,
Safe-landed on the ever peaceful shore,
The blissful regions of immortal love,
Where happiness and friendship part no more.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An Act in addition to an Act to establish the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the property and concerns of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation, shall be managed and conducted by a Board of Commissioners, to consist of three or five Stockholders, as the corporation from year to year shall deem necessary: who shall be annually elected at a Stockholders meeting, to be held on such day in January or February, and notified in such manner as in their by laws is, or shall be prescribed, and shall hold their office for the year, and until others are chosen. A majority of those, who are annually elected, shall be a quorum for transacting business; and shall immediately after being chosen, appoint one of their number for President of the Board and shall appoint some suitable person for their Secretary, who shall also be Secretary of the Corporation. In case of vacancy in the Board, they may fill the same for the remainder of the year, or it may be filled at a special meeting of the Stockholders, called for that purpose. The first Board of Commissioners to be elected under this act, shall be chosen on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at a meeting of the Stockholders to be holden on that day, by adjournment, for choice of Directors under the by-laws of said corporation.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the names of all boats, navigating the canal, shall be registered in the office of such collector, as shall be annually designated by the commissioners. And it shall be the duty of every owner of a boat to have the name thereof plainly painted on the stern in letters of at least four inches in length, and said owner shall, within ten days after putting such boat into the canal, sign and deliver a certificate to said collector, stating the name thereof, and that he or they are the owner or owners of the same. And when the ownership of any boat is changed, the purchaser shall exhibit to said collector the bill of sale, and leave a copy thereof with a certificate of his ownership as aforesaid, within ten days after such transfer, and in neglect of either of the provisions aforesaid, he shall forfeit the penalty of five dollars.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the person representing himself by the certificate required in the preceding section, as owner of a boat, shall be deemed and held liable as the true owner thereof, for all purposes of enforcing the collection of tolls and the execution of the rules and regulations of the navigation of the canal.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That every person, having the direction of a boat conveying property on the canal, shall exhibit to the collector of the first office that he arrives at, a true and just account of the quantity and kind of lading on board, in writing by him signed, specifying the place where taken on board, and the place where intended to be landed, and shall pay the toll thereon, and the collector shall enter the same on his books and give a clearance, specifying the lading on board, and the tolls which have been paid or secured. And the master of the boat shall exhibit said clearance to any other collector, who shall afterwards require it, and if no additional freight has been taken on board, said collector shall endorse his name thereon and return it but if otherwise, a new account shall be made of such additional freight, signed as aforesaid & said collector shall give an additional clearance to the master of the boat, he paying the toll on such additional freight, and every boat with the freight on board, shall be held liable for the toll thereon, till such freight is wholly landed or discharged.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person, who has the charge of a boat, shall not give a true and just account of the articles and their quantity

on board his boat, as required in the preceding section, or shall deliver any article at a place beyond that stated in the account by him signed, without rendering an account thereof, and paying the additional toll on such articles, or shall take additional freight on board after rendering his account as aforesaid, and shall neglect to give information thereof to a collector and pay the toll thereon, he shall for either of the above offences, forfeit ten dollars, and pay twice the amount of tolls on the freight not accounted for as aforesaid.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That if any collector shall have reason to apprehend, that a true account has not been rendered of the freight on board any boat, he shall have a right to detain said boat, and have the same ascertained, and if found to exceed the account rendered, in addition to the full amount of toll on such freight, so ascertained, the person rendering such false or erroneous account, shall pay the expense of ascertaining the true quantity, and be further liable to the penalty prescribed in the preceding section, for not rendering a true account of the articles and their quantity on board his boat. *Provided also,* That when the account of freight on board of any boat or boats, unreasonable detained, shall be found on examination to be correct, said corporation shall be liable to pay the owner or owners of such boat or boats a reasonable compensation for such detention.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person having the charge of a boat, shall refuse to pay the toll on the articles laden on board his boat, the collector shall have a right to detain the boat and articles thereon until such toll shall be paid. And if the same remains unpaid for six days, said collector shall expose for sale so much of any part of the property on board, at his office for receiving tolls, as will produce the amount of the tolls due thereon and charges of keeping and sale, having posted notice at his said office and one other public place nearest to said place of sale, for three days prior to the day appointed for such sale.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That every locktender, at the lock nearest to a collector's office, shall have a right to require of every master of a boat, before permitting him to pass, to produce and exhibit to him the collector's clearance, required by this act; and on his refusing or being unable to produce the same, the said locktender shall have a right to require said master to moor his boat at such distance from said lock, in such place as not to interfere with any other boat that may have occasion to pass through said lock; and on said master's refusing to move his boat immediately to such place, as he shall be directed by said locktender, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, and a like sum for every half hour that he shall obstruct the passing of any other boat.

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the master of every boat carrying passengers, shall deliver to some collector of tolls a statement of the number of passengers, and at the same time pay to such collector the toll on such passengers at the rate of not exceeding two cents per mile; and said collector shall give said master a certificate of the number of passengers and the distance paid for. And if any master shall intentionally render an erroneous account of the number of passengers or the distance they had and were to pass on said canal, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and pay twice the amount of the toll on each passenger, that he neglected so to give an account of and for the difference of distance that any passenger shall have passed on said canal.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That when any boat passing on the Canal shall meet with another boat, it shall be the duty of the master of each to pass on the right, so as to leave the centre of the canal on the left; but if they shall meet where the canal is not of sufficient width for boats to pass, and one only is a loaded boat, the unloaded boat shall drop back to a place of sufficient width to admit of their passing; but if both are loaded, then the one passing up the canal, shall drop down so as to admit of their passing; and any master of a boat refusing to comply with this regulation, shall forfeit the penalty of two dollars, and be further liable for all damages that may accrue in consequence of such refusal.

SECT. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That any unnecessary delay of a boat in a lock, or in entering or leaving a lock shall subject the person having the charge thereof to the penalty of two dollars; and any person having the charge of a boat lying at anchor in the canal, who shall neglect or refuse to move his boat, when requested, to such place as the collector or locktender shall direct, he shall be subject to the penalty of two dollars, and said collector or locktender, on such refusal by the master of the boat, shall have a right to move the same to such place as will not interfere with other boats navigating the canal.

SECT. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That no boat shall move on the canal faster than at the rate of four miles an hour; and every person having the charge of a boat, who shall violate this provision, shall forfeit the penalty of five dollars, and also a further sum of five dollars for

each and every mile that he exceeds the rate above mentioned. And to prevent all unnecessary injury to the canal, locks and boats, that may pass each other, no person on board a boat shall be permitted to use any setting pole or shaft pointed with iron or other metal; and the master of a boat, on board of which a violation of this provision is committed, shall forfeit the penalty of two dollars.

SECT. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That any person, who shall lead, ride or drive any horse, mule or other animal upon the two-path of the canal, or on the bank opposite, shall for each offence, forfeit the sum of three dollars; excepting, however, persons driving or leading horses or other animals necessary for towing boats and rafts, and also commissioners, or superintendents, who may have occasion to ride on horseback to view and examine any part of said canal, nor shall it be extended to persons necessarily employed in conveying articles or merchandise to go on board any boat, or in conveying articles or merchandise from the same. *Provided,* also, that this penalty shall not extend to any horse, mule or other animals which are turned into any pasture or field adjoining said canal for the purpose of grazing therein.

SECT. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That every boat or raft passing on the canal in the night time, shall carry a conspicuous light on the bow or forward end of such boat or raft, and in neglect thereof of the person having the charge of such boat or raft, shall be liable for each and every neglect in complying with the above provision, to pay the sum of ten dollars, and be further liable for all damages that may arise in consequence thereof.

SECT. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall obstruct the navigation of the canal, by the improper mooring, management or conduct of any boat, or by sinking any boat, or by putting any timber, wood, stone, earth, or other thing into said canal, or by placing any obstruction on the towing path, or on the bank opposite, or throw into said canal, any carcass, dead animal or putrid substance, he shall for either of the above offences, forfeit the sum of five dollars, and pay the expense of removing the same; and either of the collectors may sell at auction any article of property found as aforesaid, not under the care or charge of any person, after giving notice of such sale, three days prior thereto, at two public places nearest to the place where such article may be found; *provided,* that if the owner shall appear and claim such article of property prior to the sale thereof, and pay the cost of advertising and removing the same, it shall be delivered up to said owner.

SECT. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall take and carry away, on board any boat without the permission of the owner, any rails, boards, plank, staves, wood, bark, or other property, from the bank or vicinity of said canal, the master or person having the direction of such boat, shall be liable to the owner of the property, so carried away, in an action of trespass to three times the value thereof. And if any boatman or other person passing on or by said canal, shall throw down any fence, or leave down or open any bars or gate, he shall forfeit to the owner thereof the sum of two dollars, and be further liable for all damages arising in consequence of such trespass; and said penalty, and damages may be recovered by the person sustaining such damage, in an action or actions, before any Justice or Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SECT. 17. *Be it further enacted,* That when any new road or public highway shall be laid out by legal authority, in such direction as to cross the canal, and require a bridge over the same, the town or persons, under whose authority such bridge may be erected, shall so construct the same, as not to interfere with, or in any way obstruct the navigation of said canal. *Provided,* however, that nothing in this act or any of the acts to which this is in addition shall be understood, taken or construed to take away or abridge the rights of any owners of land adjoining the canal, to erect and repair any bridge or bridges over and across said canal, of such height as not to obstruct the navigation of the canal, and to remove the same at pleasure, doing no unnecessary damage to said canal, and to pass and repass the same bridges to communicate with the lands on each side of the canal.

SECT. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That every person, who shall wantonly, and without the consent of the person having the charge thereof, open or shut any lock-gate, waste-gate, or culvert gate, or by any means injure the same, so as to prevent the free use thereof, or throw down, destroy or injure any bridge by or over the canal, shall be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor and punishable, on indictment and conviction, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding three months, and be further liable for all damages sustained thereby.

SECT. 19. *Be it further enacted,* That every person, who shall wilfully break, throw down or destroy any lock, bank, wastewier, dam, aqueduct, or culvert, or shall dig or bore through any bank, with intention to let off the water from

the canal, or materially injure the same, shall, on indictment and conviction of any or either of said offences, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail or State Prison, not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court before whom convicted.

SECT. 20. *Be it further enacted,* That all prosecutions for offences against this act, shall be by indictment before the Court of Common Pleas, or the Supreme Judicial Court; and all forfeitures and penalties in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be sued for in the name and for the benefit of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation, before any Justice of the Peace, or the Municipal Court of the town of Portland, where the same does not exceed twenty dollars, and for all above that sum, before any Court having competent jurisdiction.

SECT. 21. *Be it further enacted,* That a further term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is allowed to the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation to finish, complete and put in a proper state of repair, their locks and canal. And the report of any Committee, appointed by the Court of Sessions, pursuant to the fourteenth section of the act to which this is in addition, that the same is completed, shall be full and legal evidence of that fact, and said corporation from and after the date of such report, shall have a right to demand and receive toll pursuant to the provisions of said act.

SECT. 22. *Be it further enacted,* That said Canal Corporation shall not have the continuing benefit of the provisions of this act after the damages shall be ascertained to individuals or corporations, as prescribed by law, unless the said damages, so ascertained, be paid by said Canal corporation within three months after final judgment be rendered for said damages, until said damages are paid.

SECT. 23. *Be it further enacted,* That if any of the provisions of the act, to which this is in addition, are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 9, 1830.]

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scurvy in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in one hour application, and no danger from taking cold, by using DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

* * * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

* * * A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. April 20. 43 4w

DRAWN Ballots in Class No. 2, Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery.

5-28-19-52-27-57-50-42-1

NINTH CLASS.

57-13-1-2-60-17-9-15-56-42

THIRD CLASS.

8-17-46-19-31-60-52-21-48-18

TENTH CLASS.

18-3-42-17-36-34-25-32-46-52

In all of the above Barton sold several Prizes. Persons in want of Tickets can be accommodated either by letter (if post paid) or on personal application. As there is a Lottery which draws about every week, they can at all times have Tickets which will draw immediately.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

Norway Village, April 16. 3 43

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Pile.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unquarable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPP,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1823.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

* * * The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

For pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent, Norway, April 24. comjy 44

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flagg Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds; Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

TERMS—The Observer is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.